LEARY & Co.'s Quartenty, Manch, 1854 - March the best fist and fetroducers of Stale to quitterly puters for Gentlemen's wear. Leavy & Co., Halters, Accellous.

BEERE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 155 Broad-STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in TILES, RIEDONS, DEESS GOODS, LEWENS, EMISSIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLIS, HOSENY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Marchants from errry motion are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

STRAES, HUTCHISTON & Go.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenest, four doors below Broadway.

REMOVAL.—SHITE & LOUNSBERY would respect-felly inform their friends and the public that they have changed their hustness location, hate No. 410 Petros., to No. 50 Broaders, (one door below Grand at 1 They are now prepared to relating the new Spring Styles, correlating of Mossic, Velvet, Especies, Brussels Three ply and logads

English and American Floor Ot. Cloth, and all of er goods pertaining to the trade.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish, Country Hall, No 131 Names M., New York THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will

prepared on and site; the let March, 1859, to receive a pilication it issurence on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation raise Assets & McCol, in motes in advance of premiums.

Office No. 2 Merchante. Exphance.

Char'es Lamen.

Alex M Lawrence,
Arthur Lear,
Marthur Larry,
Marthur Larry,
Marthur Larry,
Marthur Larry,
Marthur Larry,
Marthur Livingson,
W A Platente,
Freecish W Read,
P A H Rennind,
Thomas Rivney,
C H Sand,
Edward F Sanderson,
F & Sanmacher,
Welts Sherman John L Aspinwall, John Anchinciosa, James Brown, N. D. Carline George Christa, Francis Cottents, Francis Cottents, Robert humost Jr., Frederick G. Foster, Joseph Gallland, Jr., Joseph Gallland, Jr. Joseph Gaillata, Jr.
Meas H. Grienett,
J. Wessershire,
Richard Irvin,
John S. Kitching,
G. Henry Koop,
George E. Kynhardt ents Sharmasu, emolius K. Satton,

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE CONTANY, No 65 Wallet Nay York - Naw York, March 13, 1951

— At a meeting of the Brand of Trustees of this Company, thend at the office now temperary is excepted by them No 27 Wallet 1 a dividend was declared of a wan per cost for the last six mouths out the expital Fock of self Company, payable to the exakholders or the expital Fock of self Company, payable to the exakholders or their legal representatives, on or sites the let day of Acal Paxis.

Janes 6, Pinking 1, Norrelay 1.

REMANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company will occurs the odige on the first floor of the building No. 52 Welles, next to the Seaman's Saving dank on the repairs are made in their former place of business, No. 65 Weller, produced necessary by the recent fire J. H. Prenney Secretary,

\$1,000 REWARD.—CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—

Thirteen witnesses of unquestioned integrity, who beliefed positively that Waher Hunt's Needs and Southe Sowing Machine sewed well, at various times and place, were judicially disregarded, desmed to be markaten. And this though there was no testamenty to gives they were mistasin. Wen not this substituting the judicial will instead of evidence? Other course may not consider minimpeached and most respectable testimony incredible. In the mean time that we well the best sewing machines is a creating the state of the state through the state of the state of the state of the second properties of all, without question of our right. I M Senera & Co. No. 323 Grandway.

STOP THEF is the cay of the culprit to divert the public from his own missions, which is limitated in the advettionment that I. M. Shoper has a sair profiled against us for infiniting the Morey & Johnson patient. We have meaning out to the number profile believing that the best method of elimeting imposters is to meet them in court whenever that dare clie us to appear. If any me destrouted sceing a certified copy of the Morey & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 4-5 Spondway. GROVER, BAKER & Co.

MELODEONS.—The double-keyed McJodeons of Good man & Baldwin and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which Hexact Warnes, No. 283 Broadway, is Sile Agent, are acknowl-sedged to be the best, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For all at very low prices. CARPETINGS .- YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearl-st.,

Madison et , offer for sale at the lowest rates an extensive us ent of Carpetings, Floor Oil-Cioths, and all other articles per ut to the trade. Tapestry Veivet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, both English and American, Oil Clothe from 3 to 21 feet wide, Ruga Mate Window Shades, Lace Cartains, Cornless, &c. in great variety at J. H. Townsand & Go's, No 701 Greenwich at Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE BY FURCHASING CARPETS UP TOWN - It is a parolexity to any lady of refinement to go to the down to so shop to trade—bendes paying higher price. In the well-known Carpet establishment of Watcart & Balty, No. 337 lowery, is an emirely new stock of Carpeting. Oil Clotte, Rogs and Mata, suitable for parlors, sitting rooms and nalls, which will be sold at very low prices

PIANOS. -- An assortment of Pianos may be found at Planos.—An assortment of Planos may be found at the great Music and Plano Bajot No. 333 Braadway, which for variety and excellence of style purity and richness of tone, and perfection of man, cannot be axcelled in New York or any other city in the Union, comprising T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair Frunkins Planes, with or without the Zeilan, and with iran frames and circular scales, Gilbert's Bondoir Planos. Hallet & Countain's Plancs, of the old attablished from Hallet & Co.) Housee Water's Plancs & o'hers, at prices, wholersic and retail, low as at the factories, and lower than of any other seller in the country.

The hair, the natural drapery of the intellectual sanctum, should always be of a becoming color, and there is no ex-

and the best the second of a becoming color, and there is no ex-cuse for its being otherwise, when CRISTADORO'S Excelsion Dys-will turn it from gray, red or asndy so a gladrous between or black a few mements. Sold and privately applied at No. 6 Autor House

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTIONS .-The subscribers have on hand on thousand Luce and Muslin Curtains from \$1 to \$20 each, and will self for a few days only, at less than cost of importation. Also the cheapest place in the world they Window shades. Effect & Ferguson, No 239; Broadway and No. 54 Readerst. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBT. M. PAT-

"There was a Sound of Reveley by Night,"

- Ladies, if you wish White Sain, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots:
White, Pink, Blue and Bleek Saim Slippers for Faucy Halls, Park
thes, Wedings, &c partonized B Mittans & to, No. 131 Canal et 35,000,000 CARPETS FOR THE MILLION!-HIRAM

ANDERSON'S Eighteen spanious Sales Rooms, No. 99 Bowery, are stocked with spisoid Medadion Volvet, Tapestry, Brawets, Three-ply Ingrain and Stair Carpote Oil Cloth, Matting, Window Shades, &c., all at tremendous bargains ECONOMY AND EXCELLENCE.—The articles of feet-covering exhibited at the Crystal Palete was awarded the high-cet prize for the excellence of manufacture, to CANTELL, of No. S55 nowery. This fact should be remembered by the ladies, in commercion with that of his exceedingly moderate charges, when about to select gatters, sippers, tick de. Gatter boots, of a superior quality can be purchased of him for 12, and 14.

A CARD—SPRING CLOTHING.—Now ready an extensive secreture of entirely new and well-made Clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be soid at the lowest possible price.

N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

Physiol T. Hackert, Clothing Emporium, No. 105 Falton-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Three second-hand Pianos at an extremely low price; one T. Gilbert & Co's & So'lan Piano, ed, ectave, nur Busseford & Ruck front round co.ner. 61 octave; and Hew's Piano. Also second band Melodeons; cose S. D. & H. W. Smiths; one Prince & Co's. Most all be said even at a great merifice. Cell at the store intery damaged by the 533 Broadeay. STRAW BONNETS .- Will open this morning: 10

cares French Pattern Bonnets, and 3 cases Leghorn Pattern Bonnets.

Also a large and desirable stock of Straw Goels, which will be sold low for cash by

No 65 Johnst, cor of William. NEW CHEAP SUKS. - We have just received from anction, two cases of rich Plaid Silva, at 8; per yard. Also, one case Striped do, at 7. Obecase Small Plaid, do, at 5; per yard. Also, a large lot of Gents' Silv Cravats, at 3 per cent below their value. LEADERATER & LEE No 567 Broadway, cor. Leonard at

THE QUEEN'S DIAMONDS .- The Empress of France

for New York and vicinity

Wonderful Cures are daily being made of Coughs
Toolsnes, Fronted Fest, Bhomastam and Pains to the Limbs, by
Dr. Tomas's Vancuan Limbson's. It is warranted to give relief
or to pay. Sold by the Descripts and Storekoopers all over th
United States. Deput No 60 Courtlandt at Price 25 and 50 cents

MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound fo steengthening, preceiving and beautifying the half, is prepared only and cold by W. A. Extrustion, of his celebrated that Dys and Wi-Pactory, No. 250 Brondway. Expension's Stair Dys applied. A so, the best assortment Haft Work in the country.

LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Cerrespondence of The N Y. Tritune. LEWISBURG, Monday, March 20, 1834. This town of 2,500 inhabitants has sprung up within twenty years, and gone ahead of its older neighbors, Milton and Northumberland. It stands on high ground, upon the west branch of the Susquehanna, eight m tion with the north branch at Northumberland, in the fertile Buffalo Valley, with Penn's Creek on the south and Buffalo Creek on the north. The great Pennsylvania Canal brings business to the wharves, and a vast extent of fertile country in the rear brings it much trade. There are within the borough two iron founderies, steam and water saw mills, steam and water saw mills, manufactories of carriages, wagons, threshing and drilling machines, sider presses, &c., and cleven general stores, besides esparate shops for shoes, drugs books, ready made clothing, &c.

The Userpary at this place there is the book of the contract of t

The University at this place, though established and The University at this place, though established and chickly supported by the Baptist persuasion, is conducted on perfectly catholic principles. It has an able Faculty of eight or also instructors, under the Presidence of the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., whose Travels in the East Indice, published a few years since, have been widely read. Its buildings, apparatus, &c., are very costic and a meet near and it has an annual revenue from only ment funds of over \$3,000. The number of students, as given on the last catalogue, is over 200.

The town is strong for the Maine Liquor Law, and morably termerance meetings have been kept up for

always filling one of the churches. One of the largest meetings ever held in the place, and comprising all the leading Democrats as well as Whigs, lately passed, unanimentally powerful set of resolutions denouncing the Nebraska attackty.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

1. EDITORIALS, In Blue Power, Who Will be Well Re-Heavy Gricosell on Nobreaks; The Sible is Wagner shiphest Alberts, Ghances for Lilat-on; Schwerz Martemont; The Waste Burst-ggie un the maker, Health of Language A. Has the maker of the control of th The Strenge on the ear of the side of the strength of the Man Peters of the Whole! At Hair The Process Lass, Convertice, Filling the West, The Mark Lass, Convertice, Filling the West, The Mark Mark The Park Mark Lass, Convertice, Phillips the West, The Mark Lass of the Mark Strein and Park, The Bonde Impracticable; Report of a Member of

The first Remote Impractionnes, the Bay of Rengal; Department of Rengal; Department of Rengal Can Woman in Paulis; The Merico Sheep of Rengal Calls, Letter from Our Own Correspondent, An V. THE CLYST & PALACE AT STRENGAM.

VI. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most consequences with the most important events that have occurred in the United States. Mexico and Havens

VIL. XXXIIID C NGRESS: The Nebrasks Bull sent to the Commutes of the White
VIII. ACE CULTURAL: The Wool Trade in England: Wool:
Importation of Stock; The Japas Pea, Product Parmine;
Value of Access: Owige Grange; The Positry House; Hur-

IX. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Now-Hampshire Election: Francylenia: New engressional Appartisaments. X. PUGH. BUNT AND LANE; Letter from Our Correspond-

XI. THE SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH.

XII. THE TEMPERANCE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.
XIII. THE CRANSTON BANK COUNTERPRITERS; Arrest of Large Using of Constanting.
XIV. THE CAPTURE OF MRS WILSON: The Boys Found. XV. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

XVI. EDUCATION AND LABOR

XVII. NEW FUB: ICATIONS: The Barclays of Boston, by Mrs.

Farting Gray Olia. XVIII. THE TRIBUNE IN IOWA.

XIX. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News by Telegraph.

XX. MARPIAGES and DEATHS

XXI. REVIEW OF FIRE MARKETS: Reports of the Stark,

Greb Provision and Cattle Markets. Very faily and specially reported for The Fribune. Sirgle copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the dosk in the Country Roam the marries. Free Species Semignifies - One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$5; the copies \$42.30; thronly copies to one satures, \$46.

New-York Daily Tribunt.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of smoothing Communications. Whatever is forested in forested in most to authorize and by the name and accorded the action and to accountly for publication, but as a tearning of his good felts.

We earnot undertake to return rejected Communication . The price for advertising in the WEEKLY Targung will bereafter

e Figure Central line, each insertion.
The circulation of the Weskly alone has now reached the unprecedented number of 160.030 copies In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HUNTER reported

back the Deficiency Appropriation bill with the following amendments: for the purchase of a new site for the Custem House at San Francisco, \$250,000; to reimburse the losses sustained by the army in clothing. &c., on board the Sau Francisco, \$26,959; for the purchase of the Spanish and Mexican Law Book, Indians, \$129,000; to pay the people of Oregon for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities, \$75 000; and for preparing models and furnishing the Patent The consideration of the bill was postponed, and after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill passed by the Senate providing for the purchase of more suitable places for the Post-Office and United States Courts in the City of Philadelphia, was taken up, and after a brief debate, the bili was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill passed by the Senate in favor of extending the warehousing system, was then taken up and discussed but without coming to any definite action on the subject, the House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Milson of Virginia then made a speech in favor of the Nebraska bill. He preferred the bill originated by that body to the one passed by the Senate, contending that the amendment of Mr. BADGER makes it of no value whatever to the South. Mr. HUNT of Louisiana, followed in au able and eloquent speech in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When Mr. H. conwill speak to day. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The arrival of the Pacific puts us in possession of dates to the 8th. The intelligence brought does not change materially the warlike aspect of affairs. There is a report of the capture of Kalafat by the Russians and the massacre of the Turks therein. But as this is but report thus far, we have nothing in the way sitive war progress to add to the previous advices Full details will be found on another page. Our correspondence gives an analysis of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The financial statement is quite rose color. So too is the patriarchal care which the Government takes of soldiers and sailors. Porter at half price, under clothing, spiritual advice to suit persuasions, and so forth. Each belligerent claims all the honesty in his manifestoes, of which there is a fresh batch. Russia is doing up the religious business wholesale, and quotes scripture with much unction.

MAY OR DECEMBER! The Temperance voters by whose suffrages Messrs. Martin Butts, George W. Bradford, Alvah H. Walker, William J. Bishop, Ben. Field, James Munroe, Audrew B. Dickinson Josiah B Williams, Eliakim Sherrill, William H. Robertson, George Richards and William Clark were made Members of our present State Senate, will say whether the assurances given by those gentlemen or their friends in their behalf with respect to their course as legislators on the great subject of Liquor Prohibition, have or have not been redeemed in their action of Wednesday, whereby the Assembly's vote to have the act of Prohibition take effect on the 1st of May instead of the 1st of December next, was overruled and non-concurred in. Perhaps also the consciences of some of these Honorable Senators-assuming that they have consciences-will have something to say on this point. We do not propose to reargue the general question, having already said all we thought necessary to show that any act affecting extensively and radically the commerce and business of our State ought manifestly to take effect in the spring, at which season nearly all men lay out their work for the ensuing year, and mot at the coming on of winter, when it is very difficult for any but the rich to find a new vocation that will afford them a subsistence.

Do the gentlemen who insist on postponing the time when this act shall take effect to December really believe that men who will have hired tenemouts for porterhouses and liquor groceries from May onward will quit selling if required on the 1st of December! Will these who own those tenements rent them from May to December only! Notoriously, not. Whoever takes them must pay a full year's rent, even though they should only occupy them till Dec. 1st. Shall we then be able on that day to shut up the fifteen or twenty thousand groggeries of all grades which the Senate say shall be licensed and set or kept going from May onward? Let us see the man, if there be such a one, who believes that these grogshops, if the Senate's proposition is enected, will be shut up in December.

The fact should never be lost sight of that the advocates of Total Abstinence do not stand on common ground with the believers in moderate drinking, and the two parties carnot see alike on any question respecting Alceholic Liquors. We do not question the perfect sincerity and honesty of these gentlemen oppositewe do not deny that they " are as much opposed to "diunkenness as anybody"-we appreclate their sensibility when they 'flare up' at the imputation that they there were also gold "a rioger," whether a prima are the upholders and servitors of grogshops and tipdema, first tenor, or one of the chorus not stated to 1 000 chola, (about \$30) and "a grammarian" for pling. The question between us does not concern their personal integrity and philanthropy. We are at odds | 3,000 cbola (about \$00.) . Exep was a damaged article.

it is a power, and that they are necessarily poisonousless is only that between being shot with an ounce ball and with a charge of shot, sait, or peas. The latter may not kill, but they cannot be considered whol some by any one who understands their nature and necessa-

ry influences. We write with no intimation from Albany as to two Houses: but it is obvious that the Senate can compel the House to concur with it if it be so resolved. And we say frankly to the true men in the House Be not irritated into losing the bill. Pass it any how, even if the Senate should not allow it to take effect before 1900. Let us at least have the principle of Prohibition on our statute book to warn the ignorant and well-meaning against embarking in a traffic which the State has interdicted as per intous and des runtive. Let the rum-reliers have legal notice to quit at come future day, if we can get nothing better than that

But let it be distinctly understood, if the Senate's proposition should prevail, that "an energy hath done this." The advocates of Probibition have asked for no such measure-will not recognize it as theirs. Their memorials have no asked for a law to take effect Temperance man, desires any such thing. To keep all our Fifteen Thousand groggeries in full black until after our next State Election is not the entertalnment to which the Temperance men invited themselves when they chose a majority of this Legislature. It will not be likely to commend the Separors supporting it to their suffrages at a future Election. If our next Elecwho stand for a Probibitory Law to take effect forthwith, may proudly exclute, whether to an adversary or a mistaken friend-

"Thou canel not say I did it! Nover shake Thy gary looks at me?"

And, even should we be overborne at the Fall Election by the enormous power of Money and Eu n which will then be brought to bear against us, we may justly claim that the i-sue has not been fairly made up-that the odds pitted against us in having a specific law to maintain, yet no help from the Law itself-were too great to be resisted, and demand a new trial.

But let us see what the Houses will do.

MODERN AND ANCIENT SLAVERY.

The difference between American Slavery and the same institution in other times and nations is a subject well worthy of most careful study. Among the Jews, \$1700; for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Sloux as we know from the books of Moses, the bendman was an invate of the same house, working at the same labor as the master, and, if a Hebrew emancipated at the end of seven years when the solemn Jubilee of the Office, \$64,000. The bill gives to certified copies of ration come around. Among the people who now hold records of the Department of the Interior the same le- the ancient seats of Judaism, the Turks, Slavery has gal effect as certified reports of other Departments. even milder aspects, for the chattel of to-day may tomorrow be not only a freeman but be raised to high dignity and power. But in these countries Slavery pever attained that grandeur of dimensions and that political and industrial importance which could entitle it to enter into comparison with the bondage of the model republic. It was only in Greece and Rome that it rose to such proportions, and accordingly it is in these powerful and memorable States that its history may most profitably be examined.

We have in Latin works, which we need not quote in the original text, accumulated and elaborate pictures of Roman Slavery as it existed in the classic, civilized and refined times of Cicero, Juvenal, Seneca, Livy, Horace, Cornelius Nepos, Lucian, Casar, Pliny, and others. We find at the earliest period the Roman people simple in their manners, respecting and practicing agricultural pursuits and almost free from the curse of Slavery-a Cincinnatus even following the plow and forrowing with plenty and honor his little farm of four acres. But in time they had the curse cluded, Mr. Grow of Ponnsylvania got the floor, and of "great men." who made big wars, taking prisoners as slaves. With the march of empire, the centralization of wealth, a forced and unnatural process, came a perverted civilization, refinement and luxury, and the vast extension of human bondage, till the consciences of educated gentlemen of that day were so seared that they could with complacency buy, sell, scourge, or crucify other gentlemen, their equals in every native attribute of common humanity and scholarlike and artistic culture. We find the description of the household of a Roman millionaire, a polished Roman gertleman, to tally, in the great number of its slaves, with the plantation of an American southern gentleman. The employments, however, differed, there being simply "good field-hands, "house servants, corpenters and blacksmiths," of a jet or coppery hue-those being slaves for every gentle as well as simple pursuit-fair Romans, Gauls, Anda lusions, and what rot. A wealthy Roman gentleman owned-and scourged and crucified when he thought fit, as the law put no limit to his barbarities-beside the retinue of servants for menial work, and the porter. who, like a watch dog, " was chained day and night to "the street door, ' a great variety of other slaves for the various employments of his household. Among these were the steward, an intelligent person, such as new ewns and manages one of our great hotels; the chief-of-the kitchen, an artist-cook-for example. like the modern M. Soyer; the family physician, a gentleman of science and experience, such as Dr Francis or Sir Benjamin Brodie; a chief librarian, a learned scholar of the grade of Dr. Cogswell; and his sids, the under-librarians and copylets, and crammers. These last named were a class, who, at their master's will, studied up any particular subject, literary or scientific, and digested it for him that he might pass off their labors as his own; a class similar to the Oxford and Cambridge men who act as secretaries, amanuenses or cremmers for members of Parliament, or men rich enough to be representatives of privilege in England which their miserable crammers are not O, crammers, according to Seneca, the rich Sabinus, who was so Ignorant that with difficulty be remembered the names of authors, yet pretended to be a savant, owned eleren; and so numerous were the slaves of his household that they cost him a million Besides these slaves there were other members of the peculiar institution in a Reman gentleman's establishment, such as slave school-masters and slave teachers for all the accomplishments. Then there were "choice "lots" of levely girls selected for their beauty from among all nations, to wait upon the guests of their master's feasts, to amuse them with songs and dances, fill their wine cups, perfeme their hair, and pour snowwater upon their hands. Some gentlemen owned whole troupes of actors, and dealers sold "assorted " companies, comprising tragedists, comedians, prompter, etc." and these were the Garricks, Talmas, and Keans of the time -men who had talent and goulus to exact the dramatic master pieces of Greece and Reme, which are still studied as models of composition. But these were not all: there were slave accountants, slave-painters, and slave-architects to a great man's household : and all that we have described as Roman Slavery was according to the writings of Toney dides, Xepephen, Demosthen sand others to be found in classic Greece From Demotheres, So-rates, and other Greek sutherities we learn semething of slave Princes Current. Thus, at the sale when the slave Mannwhere fables densh accel Cooper smen quale as mur-

vels of wirdom-wee sold for 60 obole (\$1.8) ets ;

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for March 25' | with them vitally on a question of fact-of science- | a burchback. This accounts for the wretched price, concerning the nature and necessary effect of Alcohol | less than two dollars, which it brought. We suppose and the various leverages which contain it. We say that even The Southern Literary Review will agree with Heretofere it has been one only to the Canadians, us that such a clever writer was worth more money. net pouceous because people drink too much of them. Nor could the others have been first class articles of but polecrous in any quantity-that the difference be their hind; for authough Demosthenes quotes the tween what they consider taking too much and taking market-price of "a man of letters" at about that of a good horse, and although it was a matter of complaint that "the sophists of Athens"-a philosopical sectwe find Xenophon and Lucian paying as much as 10 mine (\$200) a piece for "disciples of Pythagoras." Lest "our southern brothren" may object to our quowhat may be the result of the collision between the tation in this price-current of the article Esop, as tend-open their beggage for inspection by the custom house of this, we find that common field hands and miners erament may be safely left to conjectural estimate. were hired out at 360 obols a year, the contract binding the biring parties to run the risks of loss of services from sickness, death or escape, a clause being inserted that the same number of slaves should be returned on the expiration of the contract as were received from the owners. On such terms as these X-nophon says. a thousand slaves of Niclas, six hundred of Hipponicus, and three hundred of Philonides, were hired out. When we come to "fancy articles." Inch as lovely girls and in the southern States for quadroon girls. In Greece from one point to another of our territory. Two addinext winter-no Temperance Convention, no excuest as in Rome, the master's right was absolute. He tiend Inspectors are appointed to facilitate the transit tione could free his clave. No legal tribunal had at Detroit and Nugara, and the warehouses of the that power. It is related that the people of Rome Railroad made Government warehouses, to provide for demanded of the Emperor Tiperius the freedom of a great actor who was a public favorite. Tais the Emperor could not grant till he obtained the consent of the actor's master. By the Greeian and Homan, as by the American law, the slave was not tion be drunken and riotous beyond precedent, we. a person, but a piece of property, a chattel-a thing-

By the Roman law likewise, slaves were bound, under penalty of death, to protect their master against his enemies among their own class, and if the master was killed by a slave all his slaves were put to death. Tachus relates that Pedanius, who owned four huadred slaves being killed, all the four hundred were legally put to death, though the people of Rome petitiozed and protested against such wholesale slaughter. The question came before the Homan Senate: the law was defended by C. Cassius, who insisted there would be no safety to masters if the law in this case was not enforced. So its majesty was vindicated, and the ruffled plumage of the gentlemen of that day who protected the peculiar institution, was smoothed, the higher-law gentry rebuked, and the blood of four hua-I intocest men and women poured out by the pubits executioner. The fugitive slave law blowies of that period was a model of tender regard for the interests of the master and of demonstral disregard for

the rights of humanity in the person of the slave. Diodorus relates that the rich Demophius owned an army of slaves-slaves for work and slaves for luxury; upon whom, aided by his wife, Megallis, were practised the most dreadful cruelties." "Every day some one of them," says Diodorus, "was unjustly subjected to torture, till at last they were goaded on to revolt." They seized Demophilus and Megallis and conducted them to the areas, where the men put Demophilus to death, and thence the women took Megallis to the top of a tower from which they hurled her destruction. The cruelties of masters not unfre quently led to similar retributive justice. In this case the revolted slaves of Demophilus found a leader, and some ten thousand others flocked to their standard of freedom, but after numerous sanguinary engagements with the Roman troops they were all cut to pieces in battle or taken prisoners and delivered over to the

We have omitted to mention, while treating of the household of the Roman chivalry, another class of slaves, the Gladiators, as these were prisoners of war. or slaves of all kinds condemned as a punishment to fight one another, or to be torn to pieces by will beasts in the arena, their death-throes being the recreation of the delicate, sensitive and refined Roman ladies and gentlemen. Against this class, when they revolted to the number of 70,000, Crassus led armies for three years, and their leader, Spartneus, being killed, the remnant of the insurgents, to the number of 10,000, were on one day crucified, the crosses being planted for several miles on either side of the high road from Capua to Rome According to Pliny, the agricultural laborers, the field hands, were "branded on the forehead," were worked in gangs under overseers, as are the

slaves of our "southern brothren," and were driven home at night, and "chained up for the night" like We see from this cursory survey of Greek and Roman Slavery, that it differed in two important points from our modern American kind. It allowed the claves to be educated up to the highest point, adorned with every personal and mental grace, putting within their reach the consolations of divine philosophy and the Measures of the several and most beautiful arts. In America we do not dare to open such humenizing and elevating opportunities to a slave; we do not dare even to let our bondmen learn to read; and if a benevolent woman, overflowing with charity, seeks to serve God by teaching a few black children the al-tember, 1852, with short intermission. Lord Fazzoy Some set was virtually at the head of the British army. phabet we hale her to prison for the crime. But while antique slavery thus opened a brighter vistato the mind slaves, if endowed with transcendant genius, it was far less humane than we in their physical treatment. Greece and Rome constantly required new wars and large importations to keep up their stock of slaves. The physical treatment these wretched creatures received was so harsh and intolerable as constantly to reduce their ranks by death, while in America we feed and cloth them so well, and pay so much care to their production, that in fifty years we have increased their numbers five fold. The reason is very simple and is familiar to every student of political economy. Our laws have gone to the very utmost in protecting the hon e production of slaves We have given an absolute menepoly to our native breeders, by prohibiting under pain of death, the importation of the article that might else be furnished by the dealers on the Guinea coast. But for this we might have used up our slaves as rapidly and fiercely as did the gentlemen of Greece and Rome. It is true that this ultra protection is now becoming disagreeable to south-westers planters, who but for it, might buy African negroes for \$100 a piece, instead of paying \$1 200 for the product of Virginia and Maryland. They think and not without logic, that it is rather unreasonable for free traders like the Virginians to force them to pay so heavy a tax by way of protecting domestic production; and they desire the repeal of this peculiar tariff. Should they succeed in resstablishing the old system of free trade in negroes they will not only have bettered their own fortunes, but will have brought American Slavery one step back toward that of Greece and Rome. The other step, that of educating slaves, these modern patricians will never venture upon. Slaves that can read and write and are versed in the arts and sciences will always be too formidable for their cowardice, and they will continue still to cast into dungeons all the Mrs. Douglasses and the least most of instruction to their bondmen.

When we announced the opening of the Great Western Railroad connecting Nispara Falls and Detroit, we inculged in some speculations upon the probable sesting of the delly trapelt of bundreds of American civizers through the Caradian territory, and the inthe ferry over Detroit and Magara Rivers. It was perhaps as the celebrated Marquis of Worcester, who in

quite clear that the boundary line would soon be Lis "Century of Inventions," suggested the "oplicate" found to be a practical inconvenience to our people. whose sgricultural productions it barred from a much coveted market. One inconvenience has just been remedied by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury made on the 13th inst. Some five hundred passengers have been carried dally each way over the Great Western Road, on their route between points in Amerwere semetimes knocked off at a very low figure, yet lean territory. Though their trunks were locked up in the taggage-cars, and inaccessible to them during the whole period of transit, the owners were compelled the moment they regained the soil of the Union to ing to give an unfair view of the state of the officers and to see the train they desired to take start trade, and by comparison undervaluing the present, while the examination was taking place. The amount flesh-prices we must state that it was entirely excep- of grambling daily vented by our free and calightened tional, because of its bodily defermity; for in proof citizensatihis vexatious interposition of their own Gor-To relieve them from further annoyance, Mr. Guthria has directed the conductors upon the Great Western Read to be appointed Inspectors of the Customs for the Districts of Detroit and Ningara, and has authorized through bageage conveyed in locked cars under their custedy to be passed without entry or examination upon the sflidavit of the Conductor-Inspectors that the property has been unopened during its transit. The same regulation is made in regard to American proface and merthe like, fancy prices were paid, just as they are now chandles carried over the Canada Road on its transit the case of necessary detention at the frontier.

LORD RAGLAN.

Lord Ractas, who is to command the British forces in Turkey, it so little known in this country by his new name, that we think it proper to state such particulars respecting him as will make our readers fully posted up on the subject. Lord Fitney George Henry Somerset, youngest san of the fight Duke of Deanfort, was brother to the late and uncle the present Duke. He was been on the 35th of Sept. 1789, (the year which is memorable as that in which Lord Byren and See Robert Peel first saw the light,) and entered the semy in 1804 as a Cornet in the 6th Deagoons. By the time he went to the Penirsula in 1809, where Sir Arthur Wellesley was commencing the protracted contest which was carried on, through Portugal and Spain, to its termination by the battle of Toulouse, (April 10, 1814.) Lord Fatzroy had been promoted to the rank of Caplain, and was made a'd de comp, and in 1810, became Military Secretary him, who in a few years was to attain, step by step, the beliest honers a Braish subject can enjoy, as "F. M., the "Duke of Wellington." Lord Fitzroy Sumerset acted as M livery Secretary to the termination of the Penicsular war.

In Napier's History of the Peninsular War, due credit is given to the prudence and ability of Lord Fitzroy Somerset is this capacity. In describing the distressed state of Wellington's army, in 1811, just before the siege of Caidad Rodrigo) Napier says: "In the new cantonments, however, bundance of provisions and dry weather (for in Beirath first rains generally subside in December,) stopped the sickness, and restored about three thousand men to the ranks; and it would be a great error to suppose that the privations had in any way weakened the moral courage of the troops. The old regiments had become incredibly hardy and experienced in all things necessary to sustain the retrength and efficiency, the staff of the army was well practiced, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Military Secretary, had established such an intercourse between the headquarters and the commanders of battalions, that the latter had, so to speak direct communication with the General in Chief upon all the business of their regiments -a privilege which increased the enthusiasm and zeal of all in a very surprising manner. In the bactations, being generally under very young men, the distinctions of rank were not very generally enforced, and the ments of each officer were consequently better known, and more carnestly supported when promotions and honors were to be abtained. By this method Lord Fitzroy acquired an exact knowledge of the true moral state of each regiment, rendered his own office at once powerful and gracious to the army, and yet, such was his discretion and judgment, did in to manner weaken the military hierarchy; thus also "all the daring young men were excited, and being unac-"quanted with the political difficulties of their General, an-

ticipated noble triumphs which were happily realized. On his return to England, in 1814, he married the daugh ter of Lord Maryborough, (afterward Earl of Morning-, and niece of the Duke of Wellington. The return of Natoleon from Elba, in 1815, called the British army again into the field, and Lord Fizroy accompanied the Duke to Prossels. At Waterloo he was so severely wounded that it was necessary to amputate his left arm, at the close of the battle. Returning to England his gallantry was rewarded by his promotion to the rank of Lieut Colonal. He was also made a Knight Commander of the Bath (the same honor which Wellington had received for his successes in India.) and was also appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the army. At this time he had not completed his 27th year. process has hitherto involved. He then was attached as Secretary of the Embassy for a short time, to the Duke of Wellington's military and diplomatic mission to Paris.

In 1818 he entered the House of Commons as member for the borough of Trura, but rarely spoke, In 1819, on the death of Sir F. Harvey, he was made Secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance, (Weilington.) which situation he filed until 1827, when the Duke, Lord Eldon Peel, and these other Cabinet Ministers suddenly sent in their resignation, with the view, no doubt, of emburrassing Canning, who had become Prime Minister, when Lord Liverpeol was placed hors du combat by paralysis. In August, 1807, on the death of Canning, the Duke became Commander in Chief of the army, and thence until Sep-

As Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, the whole administrative power at the horse guards may be said to have been in Lord Fitzroy's hands. He was as regular as a clerk in the performance of bis duties, the discharge of which occupied him from ten to four each day, and sometimes carrying him far into the night. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill, who had respectively been over him in command, placed the fullest confider in his industry, talent, energy, and, above all, in his strict impartiality. This last named quality was indeed a victue in such a position as he occupied, and no one, military or civil, ever challenged it. He was believed to stand up for the veteren soldiers who had their services, rather than family connectors or political influence to recommend them. He was one of the first to yield to the popular demand for the abelian of flogging in the armytisnence of which the Duke of Wellington stongly con terded for, as indispensably necessary to maintain any thing like discipline. It is understood, also, that with Lord Fitzroy Somerret originated the idea, since put into practice, or granting £100 as a free gift to every non-commissicred efficer appointed to a commission in the army. Tala amount, sufficient to purchase an officer's outde, as e new officer from the otherwise almost inevitable ne cessity of commencing his superior course of military service burnhened with the emburnaement of debt. In September, 1852, on the death of the Duke of Welling

for, it was strengly urged that Lord Fitzroy should succeed

him in command of the army, for which his long experience seemed to qualify him. Lord Hardinge, however, was appointed, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset took the office of Mas er Ceneral of the Ordnance (salary £2 000 a year), which Lord H had resigned on promotion to the Horse Guards as General Commanding in Chief On October 11, 1652, Lord Figurey was reised to the Peerage as Baron Ragian of Rag lan, in the County of Moum ath. In point of fact the title should have been Ragland. The readers of history will received that the Earl of Worcester (one of Lord Ragian's succesto: | defended Ragland Cestle, with six hundred men, epairst the Per is medianizes, from 1642 to 1646, and finally peded that stronghold (his own property) to Sir Thomas refar's everwhelming for e. His gardson retired with other messengers of Fight, who may venture to offer eithe hences of war, but in the name of the Commonweelth, Pairfex leveled Hagland Cestle to the ground, and fills ruin, with other devestations, involved a loss estimated at £100 000-on immense sum two centuries ago-which nearly refined Lord Worcester, whose sole compensation was his election to the rank of Marquis by Charles I. Forry years after this Charles It raised him to a dukedom leaston) and his patent of creation esteally gave him creased intercourse of the Canadiana with our Eastern Lords, however, took umbrage at these unusual and illegal elties, upon the political relations of the inhabitants of powers and on their demand, the patent was surrendered. the pentisula, which is now made a more clougation of The gallant defender of Rayland Castle is better known, steam as a motive power Lord Raglan's eliest son in 1816, was Military Secretary to the Governor Gen. India, and was killed in the battle of the Satis I Decade 21, 1845. It is understood that Lord Ragion, who has been

pointed to the chief command of the British army in h key retains his post of Master General of the Orders He is a Li-minant General in the army, and was comtest as such to command the original form of 10,000 who are to cooperate with the much larger force which Louis Napoleon is sending from France. solved that the British auxiliaries should at least be 24 to in number, it became necessary to gazette Lord Regions in lumber, it became necessary to gazette Lord Region in I General, while holding such command. In European warfare it has always been the et quette for a Field shal to command not less than 96,000 men; a full Gas-18 coo; a Lieutenant-General, 9,000, while the force of a Mejer-General or Brigadier General, must not be than 3,000. Lord Raglan, who is now in his 66th does not look much over 50. He is tall in stature, erosis carriage, soldierly in appearance, temperate in his habe (we believe that he has been a tec-totaller for asyears.) and is happy in the possession and exercise of me onquerable good temper. He has never held any added command in the field, but, as the right hand man of we hargton, in war and peace, his experience has been modes tended and complete.

TENNESSEE.-In the Ist (eastern most) District Tennessee, Brookins Campbell (Dem.) was last Angust chosen to Congress through the running of two Whig candidates. The total vote of the District was

charge of his duties as a Member and a Special Blee ion for his successor was held in the District, last week Cel NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR, the highest Whig candidate last Fall, is now elected by about 600 major ty. The vote, so far as we have received it. at sale:

Countle Taylor Milliana Taylor Cambel 1853.

Countle Taylor Milliana Taylor Cambel 20

Jefferson 701 577 441

Cocke 578 295 720 220

Greene 616 1,007 833 1,40

Washington — maj 100 594 1,17

Carter 500 maj 809 115

Hawkins mai (Watkins's vote by Counties is not before us.) The result in the whole District is announced by tel-

egraph from Nashville.

INDIANA -The Breedwille American states that the Hou Thomas Smith, of Ripley, Representative in the XXVIII and XXVIIIth Congress is out in opposition to the swindle by which it is sought to carry Slavery into Nebraska, and to make a President of the giant pigmy from Ithnois. The Colonel, though he broke into Congress in rather a few way in 1839—by denouncing Judge Duun as an Abolies. ist, because of his von for the right of parition-managed to vote pretty well for the interests of freedom afterward. (except, we believe, in the Texas matter)

There was a vote taken recently on the whisky que in Greencast'e, which resulted as follows:

advocating the Maine Law.

For total extermination 3/2
For partial prohibition 15
Against prohibition 5
Only five anties in the corporation! The officers elected are all prohibitory law men, with perhaps one exception and we have been informed that that one has been made

Wisconsin .- The Legislature of this State has rejected Liquor Prohibition, though expressly instructed the other way by a decided and heavy vote of the People at the late Election. Well: they will send "petitions with boots on" to the next Legislature.

The Nebraska resolutions, introduced into the House of Representatives of the State of Louisians deprecating the agitation upon the Slavery question, and declaring the Compromise a finality, have been unanimously passed by that body.

AMERICAN STEEL .- Mr. Thaddens Selleck, well known as an ingenious Iron-master, informs us that he has just succeeded in making Cast Steel of the finest quality from the ore of the Franklinite Iron Company, Franklin towa-ebip Sussex Co., N.J. Said ore was deoxydized at Sidney Forge, in Sussex Co. and then melted at the Adirondock Steel works, Jersey City, and then mosted at the Administration of this melding is prenounced by the best judges equal to any Cast Steel market. We are not aware that any Steel, no matter of what quality, was ever made so easily and cheaply before. We trust this is the beginning of the emancipation of this country from her long dependence on England for Sec. We are assured that fine Razors, equal to the best inported, have already been made of this Steel, from ore once melted with Authracite alone, at a cost far below the present price of Steel in any market. If there be no mistake in this, the production of this Steel is an event in our Nederl growth of more real importance than the Battle of Nor gists generally to the possibility of making Steel, from it ores or combinations of ores, at far less expense than the process has hitherto involved.

GUANO .- A friend at North Adams, Mass, wants to know the price of guano, and who has it for sale. We guess his \$50 tun, and we guess somebody who advertises it in the Daily might make \$10 by spending \$1 to advertise it in the Weekly. Several persons who have it for sale cannot deford to advertise it, as that would bring them custom, and that always brings the trouble of waiting on customers.

The best way to apply guano to any crop, we repeat for

the seventh time, is to sow it broad cast, after breaking all the lumps, without any mixture, and plow it in, at the site of 200 to 500 lbs. per acre. Each 100 lbs. will cost a best 80 on the land, and add five to ten bushels of grain to the product. If you exanct plow it in, mix it well with the soil by barrowing. If you plow a deep furrow for your covel corn and sow the guano in the bottom and cover it five er six inches by another furrow, it will do well. Take care that you never let it come in contact with seed or plant."

When corn is growing, you may plow in guano by the side of the rows. You may sow it upon growing wheat and harrow it in to good advantage. You may sow it upon grass, and gain two dollars' worth of hay for every one spent Both on wheat and grass, and in all cases when used as a top dressing, mix half a bushel of plaster with eval cwt, or make a compost with swamp marsh, charcoil, 1. clayer leam. Use 200 pounds of Peruvian Guano to the acre, and you will find it equivalent to a fair dressing of stable manure.

Never mixlime or ashes with guano-never wet it before using-heep it dry, and it never loses strength. It produces the best effect upon poor sandy land, but is good for any Gry so lin need of manuring.

It is very valuable for garden vegetables, giving from

great size and good flavor and producing no weeds It is excellent for any lady's flower garden, but she must see it as speringly as our old aunt used to be of her tes, when all made it for hired men, and us boys; and if they are contain never to make it any stronger it will not kill their place. A pinch the size of the same good old lady's pisted otch spuff, dissolved in a tumbier of water and used . a potted plant, will make it start into life like a May shoul. Guano is sold in bags of 130 to 150 fbs. each.

ONE HUNDRED MILES OF HEDGE.-The Illinois Control Railroad Company have contracted with Jas. Sumpter & Co. of Montgomery County, Ohio, for hedging with over orange one hundred miles of the Illinois Central Railway. The contract commences fifty miles south of Caicago, and the Kankskee River. There two hedges, each one han miles long, will require about two millions of osage plants. The ground along the line is to be broken this summer.

and the planting to be done in the spring of 1855. The portion to be hedged is through the center of the Grand Prairie of Illinois, where groves are frequently thirty or ferty miles apart, and the plants of this heige will be the only thing in the shapeful a tree in right upon some parts of the line. It will have a very pleasing in breaking the monotony of the landscape and marking out the line of the wed.

The Maine Law was defeated in the Legislature of Wis consinentle 10h.

Anti Nebraska recolutions passed the Senate of Ponneylvania on the 25d. The Hen. WM. A. GRAHAM is a candidate for the United

States Schote from North Carolina.

The population of London, C. W, is no over 12,000, wd the inhabitants are about to apply for a city charter.